

The Evening Herald.

Published by
The Evening Herald, Inc.
George B. Valliant, Manager.
H. B. Fleming, Editor.
Official Paper of the City of
Albuquerque.

Published every afternoon except
Sundays, at 124 North Second
Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter
at the postoffice at Albuquerque,
N. M., under the Act of March 3,
1879.

One month by mail or carrier, 50c
One week by carrier, 15c
One year by mail or carrier,
in advance, \$5.00

Telephone 167 and 168.

REMEMBER EASTER DAY.

ONE wonders in how many families, even in fairly religious ones, the older members of the family group ever take the trouble to explain fully to the children the origin and history of Easter. Is the significance of the symbolic egg shown to them? Are any of the delightful stories ever told to them, or given to them to read?

A writer in the Easter number of *Leslie's* asks these very pertinent questions and answers them, sadly enough, in the negative. Perhaps of all the festivals of the year Easter is the most joyous and the most spiritual. Even Christmas does not equal it in these respects, for then, before the child has the agony of the cross. At Easter time that is past and the heavens open. As long as men keep it, so long will the "Intimations of immortality" exert their uplifting influence upon us all.

Let us promote it, and show, in so far as we can, to others that Easter really means

"That Love is ever Lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own."

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

IN THE few days since the city election considerable gossip has accumulated with regard to probable nominations to municipal appointive offices to be made by the new mayor on taking office. Among others is the rumor, which has come after each city election for the past sixteen years or more, that Chief of Police Thomas McMillin is not to be re-appointed, that "McMillin's scalp has been acquired at last," and similar expressions from a very few people who are opposed to the chief of police for good and sufficient reasons of their own; said reasons being mainly that the chief during his whole long service for this city has consistently and persistently and manfully done his duty, regardless of political or personal considerations. This course at times has forced his feet upon some very sensitive toes and enemies have resulted.

But with the mass of the people of Albuquerque a change in the office of police chief, as long as Thomas McMillin is willing to hold it, would be looked upon as a disaster to the best governed little city of its size in the United States.

We do not expect Mayor Boatright to call on us for any advice regarding his appointments; and we do not intend to volunteer a great deal of advice to him. We believe he is a level-headed business man and that he will place the best interests of his city before all other considerations.

We find it difficult to credit the rumors that he will seek to displace Chief McMillin in favor of a political selection; and until we have better evidence than is now at hand, we will continue to look on these rumors as similar to those of other years.

To the Democratic majority in the city council there is a direct political interest at stake in this matter, as well as the best interests of this city. Thomas McMillin, as chief of police, has rigorously kept politics out of the office and out of every detail of its administration.

It is rumored that the county Republican boss, Jesus Romero, has made a selection for the office of chief of police, choosing a man now employed in the sheriff's office, Mr. Romero's idea of a public office, of police nature, is fully exemplified by his conduct of the sheriff's office. He hires a deputy to attend to the sheriff's office while he devotes his own and the people's time exclusively to his political interests.

The Democratic majority in the city council could do nothing which would so strengthen the hand of the county Republican machine in the city of Albuquerque as to permit that machine to name one of its men for the office of chief of police. That majority could do nothing which would so injure not only the status of the Democratic party in this city and county, but the welfare and good government of Albuquerque as well.

As stated, we do not believe Mayor-elect Boatright has any intention of permitting his official appointments to be picked for him by the county machine. We would be disappointed should this prove the case, and so would the people.

LOOKS PRACTICAL.

MUCH good of a concrete nature was predicted from Secretary of the Interior Lane's call for a conference of the governors of the irrigation states, and for a meeting of the irrigation interests of these states for general discussion of our needs. It appears from the reports of the first two days at Denver that these results are to be forthcoming immediately and in practically useful form.

Yesterday the committee on Carey act and irrigation district projects proposed to the conference legislation directing the use of the funds of the Postal Savings bank system in financing irrigation district construction; and a further use of the national credit by having the bonds of state, county and district projects approved by the states and the government, underwritten by the reclamation service of the United States.

At first glance the recommendations of the committee seem to offer a thoroughly practical means of re-establishing credit for irrigation projects in the west, and at the same time for supplying funds for completion and construction. The plan proposed would bring under not only state but federal supervision practically every irrigation project in the west, both great and small. Uniform state and national legislation, it would seem, could easily be framed which would provide adequate protection for the investment of postal savings or any other funds in the projects subject to this double supervision.

No longer subject to the whims and panics of private capital, and at the same time saved from over-exploitation by federal and state official supervision and restriction, it would seem that our irrigation system would at once be planted on a firm basis, our own confidence and the confidence of the land seeker and the settler would be restored, and we would be ready to proceed on our development course without any fear of the disastrous setbacks which have come during the past five years as the result of insufficient investigation, reckless financing and all the other evils that have almost made a wreck of many of our finest and most promising projects.

Further discussion of this proposed means to an end so greatly to be desired will be waited with eager interest by the people of all the irrigation states.

OTHERWISE HE'S ALL RIGHT.

FROM the following masterly summary of his sins and shortcomings by the Los Angeles Times, we are constrained to conclude that aside from the defects, physical and mental enumerated, the editor of the Times considers Governor Johnson of California about all right. The Times says:

"The political history of the forty-eight states of this Union might be searched in vain for another such instance of continuous and complacent animosity as that which is being displayed by Governor Johnson in his canvass for re-election to the office he has abused and disgraced, and his retention in the political leadership for which he has proved himself and is continuing to prove himself utterly and hopelessly unfit."

"Time was," said Shakespeare, "that when the brains were out of the man would die and so be ended." Those halcyon days have apparently ended in this state, else why does the preponderant, two-for-a-cent, egotistical politician continue to beat the air with words of blackguardism against men whose shoes he is not fit to wipe.

"He deliberately and boastfully invited the ordeal of registration to determine his popularity and his claim and fitness for re-election, and the voters promptly responded that Johnson had no such claims. He demanded to be vindicated and over 200,000 voters gave him a 'vindication' in the place where the chicken got the ax."

"But all the same 'Holy Hiram' keeps up his pose: 'His hat sticks out and his breast protrudes. And these are his customary attitudes.'"

"One could almost pity this bumpkin cruder if he were not compelled to laugh at him."

SHADES OF TAIT.

LATELY the Republican state committee of Kansas met in session at Topeka and decided not to hold a state convention. In order, nevertheless, to spread before the people of that state a platform presenting the policies when the Republican party of Kansas is prepared to support, the state committee adopted a declaration of principles.

That declaration calls for national prohibition, nation-wide suffrage for women, the initiative and referendum and recall of judicial decisions.

How far would the Republican party of Kansas have to travel before it would land squarely in the midst of the Progressive camp?

Shades of William Howard Taft!

SOLOS

By the
SECOND FIDDLE.



FIFTY wagon loads of dirt out of one alley in the Second ward! If the city government wants to be real thorough in its clean-up, it will print the names of the persons whose houses abut—or debut, or whatever you call the back of it—on that alley.

WE ARE entitled to the information. We are helping pay for the hauling away of those fifty loads.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC young New Jersey preacher says: "Marriage opens the gates to heaven."—Also, son; it assures a job at firing the furnace.

FEDERAL league says it's a victory; National league says it's a victory; American league says it's a scheme; Killifer says it's a lie; the court says it's a crime. Fan says he's blamed if he knows or cares; play ball.

MAYOR HARRISON declares the women and the newspapers were all against him. No wonder the mayor beat it to the timber.

SPORTING EDITOR, apologizing for the scantiness of yesterday's sporting news, says business must always come before pleasure. We had the dope, but the advertisers wouldn't let us use it.

ONE ACQUIRED a pretty fair musical education by reading today's Albuquerque Easter church announcements.

MRS. BELLE VANDORN Herbert of Denver has been decorated with the Belgian Cross of Agriculture. The American Cross of Agriculture decorates the best shoulders of about twenty millions of us fellows.

AFTER today the following jokes are prohibited under the pure food and drugs act:
Easter hat joke.
Ground hog joke.
Peach crop joke.

ABOVE are consigned to drawer G. Same drawer with rule G. In other words, pickled.

JOHN LIND and McAdoo have one bond of sympathy; and it isn't Wilson, either.

HEREAFTER the American navy will float only in water.

NOT so picturesque, maybe; but a trifle more useful.

SHERIFF'S office system in Albuquerque police department would make some hit in this town, believe us; some hit.

IN FACT, it would make a killing.

HEREAFTER it is not necessary to confine one's self to the water wagon; one may join the navy.

OK open a drug store in Farmington.

MAYOR SELLERS says he wants to turn over the city to Mayor Boatright pure and spotless and a clean sheet. What'n times does the mayor think Boatright was elected for?

KNOW ANY OF 'EM?
"A gentleman consistent, not changeable. A gentleman straightens his robe and settles his face. He is stern, and men look up to him with dread. Few or many, small or great, all is one to a gentleman. He dare not slight any man. He will banish from his hearing violence and levity, from his speech the low and unfair."—Confucius.

WITH most of the oil running out into the Gulf of Mexico, the Waters-Pierce Oil company has some reason for anxiety over the situation at Tampico.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF LORD GEORGE GORDON

THE millions of Americans who have read "Barnaby Rudge," by Charles Dickens, have become acquainted with the vivid description of the Lord George Gordon riots in London. The trial of the eccentric nobleman who led the ferocious outbursts is in many respects one of the most remarkable in the annals of English criminal jurisprudence.

The year 1780 was a most trying one to the English. They had just passed through the American revolution, and had lost their colonies on this side of the water, when they were plunged into a rebellion at home, brought about through a fanatical religious agitation which portended serious results. A large party of the Church of England secretly banded themselves together against the Catholics of the country and attempted, by legislation, to deprive them of equal rights. The public peace was first disturbed in Scotland.

Lord George Gordon was the organ in the house of commons of the Scotch anti-Catholic party, and in presenting their petitions against the concessions that had been granted to the Catholics, he described the peo-

ple of Scotland as "ripe for insurrection and rebellion," and that fit to bear arms were ready to resist the powers of the government and had invited him to be their leader. Finally, he declared that "the religious constitution of Scotland was sacred against any law the parliament of Great Britain might enact for its alteration."

England soon caught the fanatical flame and Protestant clubs were formed in London and all the great towns of England. "The General Protestant association" was organized and Lord George Gordon was elected its president. When parliament again met he not only inveighed against judges, and declared that "his majesty did not keep his coronation oath, they would do more than abridge his revenues; they would cut off his head."

Finally a monster petition was circulated, and it was resolved that on Friday, June 2, 1780, the whole body of the Protestant association would assemble in St. George's Fields. At the appointed time 60,000 persons assembled and they decided to march across the Thames in procession through the city and present their



petition with their own hands. Accordingly the procession, headed by Lord George Gordon, crossed the London bridge, and before the usual hour for assembling of the two houses, had gained undisputed possession of Palace Yard and all the surrounding streets. As Chief Justice Mansfield was on his way to parliament the windows of his carriage were broken and he himself was ill-treated, his robe being torn and his wig disheveled. Other peers that followed fared much worse.

After the parliament had begun, the proceedings could hardly be heard, on account of the yells of the mob in the Palace Yard. Both the house of lords and the house of commons were compelled to adjourn and Lord George Gordon and his associates had the metropolis entirely in their power. Day after day the violence of the mob increased.

Finally the revolutionists passed beyond the command of their superiors and the depredations they committed brought all the better class of citizens who believe in law and order to act, and the rebellion was checked by the arrest of the leaders.

Lord Mansfield, who had been badly abused, and whose house and its contents, consisting of his invaluable collection of books, had been destroyed, was compelled to preside in the court of king's bench at the trial of Lord George Gordon, who stood charged with high treason. The chief justice was a man so fair and so broad that during the whole proceeding he showed himself free from the slightest tinge of resentment or prejudice; but at the same time he made no parade of generosity of feeling. There could be no doubt that the acts of the insurgents during the last days of the riots, did amount to high treason; but the question was how far the prisoner was to be considered guilty to them—for although he had headed the procession to present the petition, and had been guilty of great intemperance of language by which the mobs were excited to violence, he had afterwards attempted to control them, and had actually offered to assist the sheriffs in restoring tranquility.

Luckily for him he was defended by an advocate who, on this occasion gave full proof of those wonderful powers which afterwards rendered his name so illustrious, Lord Erskine.

In summing up the case the chief justice left two questions to the jury. First, did the insurgents intend by force to compel the repeal of the statute passed to mitigate the penalties to which Roman Catholics were subject? And, second, did the evidence clearly prove that Lord George Gordon had participated in this intent by calling such an assemblage to present the petition to the Protestant association by meeting them at St. George's Fields, by leading them to the house of commons, by addressing them when they were in possession of the lobby, or by any other part of his conduct.

Lord George Gordon was acquitted. To have convicted him upon acts so indirectly tending to a levelling of war, or compassing the king's death, would have been establishing a very dangerous precedent.

Chan-Chan, the Ruined Chimu Capital

Chan-Chan, the ruined old capital of the Chimu, is not in China, notwithstanding that the name might suggest such a location to the uninitiated. If the Chimu ever lived in oriental lands our archaeologists have failed to discover the fact. They were Americans, just as were the Incas, whose traditions traced back an unbroken line of kings for a thousand years before the Spanish conquest, and whose civilization is so much better known to us; and once upon a time these same Chimu were formidable rivals in all the arts of war and peace, of the Incas. They dwelt along the shores of Peru, as did the Incas on the high Andes, and like the Carthaginians of old, were a seafaring people.

"Myter abounds in pre-Columbian America," writes Walter Vernier in the March issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan American Union, "and the farther modern research penetrates into the ancient civilizations of Mexico, Central America, and the west coast of South America the more the mystery of their origin seems to deepen. Among the problems presented to archaeology and anthropology none, perhaps, is more fascinating than that of the Chimu people of Peru. What we read of these dwellers of the north coast of the land made famous by the Incas is contained in casual references by the early Spanish chroniclers; what we see of their civilization consists of stupendous ruins near the modern town of Trujillo."

The ruined temples and palace walls of this ancient city, richly ornamented in bas-relief, the vast irrigation works, the mounds containing the sepulchers of once powerful rulers, all indicate that the ancient Chimu were worthy rivals of the "children of the sun" who finally conquered them.

The Incas, so tradition says, came from the south to settle the region once occupied by an ancient race of cyclopean builders. The Chimu of the coast are said to have come from the north on a flotilla of rafts, and savants are not agreed as to the time of their invasion. Some think there is evidence of two earlier civilizations; others that everything points to a relatively short occupation of the valleys, extending over only a few centuries prior to the advent of the Spaniards. Racially the Chimu, in common with nearly all the Pacific coast peoples of South America north of Chile, present the characteristics found among a large portion of the ancient and modern inhabitants of Central America and Yucatan utterly distinct from the highland Inca conquerors.

Be that as it may, there are remarkable evidences of the advanced civilization of this extinct race. The irrigation works, aqueducts, reservoirs, and canals whose ruins may still be seen make it certain that the engineering skill of the Chimu was of the very highest order. The water

was brought down from the Muchi river, which was capped at a considerable distance from the city. The aqueduct is 60 feet high and from the top of the ridge overlooking the city one can trace the plan by which the water was distributed down the slope over the city and surrounding land. Everywhere are canals and reservoirs irrigating fields and gardens, protected by a great wall which ran for miles on the inland side of the city. A study of these canals suggests a differentiation in irrigating land for cotton and corn cultivation. The forestable cotton of Peru was extensively cultivated even in this remote period, and finely woven cloth, dyed in gorgeous colors, was worn by the wealthy Chimu.

In the art of pottery they were in advance of even the Incas, for of all the remarkable work in clay that has been excavated in Peru none can compare in skillful workmanship with that found in Chan-Chan. Some of these earthen vessels representing human figures, heads and groups were portraits of contemporaneous persons, and the observer is struck with the forcefulness with which the varied expressions of the face are depicted. It is from relics such as these that we get our knowledge of the intellectual, moral and religious life of these ancient Chimu, whose only living trace may be found in the language, the music, still spoken in the post of Eton, Peru, and the neighboring territory. The empire was conquered by the Incas some 150 years before Pizarro arrived upon the scene—and as a race they have vanished from the face of the earth, having been scattered and finally absorbed by the conquerors.

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the fish on purpose, pick up a large cupful and cook 20 minutes in cold water, then put on in fresh cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Drain before using. Chop four large rawatoes and two beets, mix well together. Mix in steamed one rounding table-spoonful pork fat or other good drippings with a little less fat, add a half cupful milk and same of water, stirring all smooth, and cook eight minutes. Stir in the fish, then the vegetables. Season to taste with salt, pepper and onion salt. Stir well and thoroughly heat.

Baked Peas.
Soak over night the dry peas and bake as you would beans. If you have no pork convenient or other suitable meat, they will be very good to use a little sausage or bacon fat. For a change you will probably like them fully as well or better than beans. You will have much shaving beans or peas regularly once a week and then warmed over twice.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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